The People's Korea

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2,511 Violations of Armistice Agreement by U.S. Side in 1961

-149th Meeting of Korean Armistice Commission Held-

KAESUNG, Jan. 26 (KCNA)– On Jan. 26, the 149th meeting of the Korean Armistice Commission was held at the request of the Korean-Chinese side.

At the meeting, Maj.-Gen. Chang Chung Hwan, chief delegate of the Korean-Chinese side, stated that the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates the withdrawal of all foreign troops and peaceful settlement of the Korean question as well as the complete suspension of all acts of hostility and the use of force till the ultimate peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Chief delegate Chang Chung Hwan exposed the fact that the U.S. imperialists, seriously violating the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, are hellbent on continuously occupying South Korea, stubbornly obstructing peaceful unification of Korea, committing provocative acts of hostility one after another while reinforcing their military forces. They are also bent on preparing for a new war in order to realize their aggressive aim.

Pointing out that since the inauguration of the Kennedy Administration the U.S. imperialists have resorted to still more foxy and wily methods to strengthen their aggressive policy in Korea and have frequently perpetrated acts of hostility in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, Chang Chung Hwan noted that in 1961 the U.S. military had committed 2,511 violations of Armistice, including 140 cases of intrusion of the U.S. warships into the coastal waters of the DPRK.

Sharply condemning the U.S. side for its gross violation of the Armistice and unscrupulous challenge to the Korean-Chinese side, chief delegate Chang Chung Hwan stressed that, unless an end is put to the U.S. acts of aggression, peace and security can not be ensured in Korea and the peaceful unification of Korea can not be attained.

Incendiary maniac

— Che Jun —

Premier Kim Il Sung Answered Question Put by Cuban Paper

PYONGYANG, Jan. 26, (KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung gave an answer to question put by the editorial board of the Cuban paper "Revolution" in connection with the "Foreign Ministerts' Conference of the Organization of American States." Follows the text of the answer in part:

I am happy to answer to your question concerning the "O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference" manufactured by the U.S. imperialists against the Cuban people.

The Cuban people, who repelled victoriously the armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists last April, have grown stronger and are exerting greater influence on the freedom-loving peoples of the world, especially on the Latin American peoples. They follow the example of the Cuban people in their struggle, spreading the flames of anti-American struggle still further.

Despite their shameful defeat in the last armed invasion in Cuba, the U.S. imperialists continue more frenzied campaign against Cuba.

They resort to every malignant method and means to erase the Cuban revolution under the false pretext that the new way of life chosen by the Cuban people is a "threat" to the U.S. and Latin Amerian peoples.

The "O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference" held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, on Jan. 22 has again laid bare such machination of the U.S. imperialists. The conference is a foul product forcibly manufactured by U.S. imperialism with the criminal aim of involving the Latin Amerian countries in a bigger armed intervention in Cuba.

In an endeavour to justify their armed intervention for strangling the freedom and independence of the Cuban people and take aggressive "collective action" against them at that conference, the U.S. imperialists are hatching plots to have the Latin American countries take "sanctions" against Cuba, and they are running wild to create a precedent of suppressing the Latin American peoples.

The "O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference" constitutes a malicious aggressive maneuver directed against the sovereignty and national independence of Cuba at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, and it is an open challenge to the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

The entire Korean people always standing firm on the side of the heroic Cuban people, join the honest-minded people of the whole world to strongly protest and denounce such machination of the U.S. imperialists and send active support and firm solidarity to the heroic Cuban people.

It is the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Cuban people, that unleashed the aggressive war in Korea and subjected our people to immeasurable sufferings and have occupied South Korea to continuously obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea.

However, the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea has been shaken to its foundation and the Korean people will make the U.S. imperialist aggresive army withdraw from South Korea and attain the cause of unifying their country without fail.

Though Korea and Cuba are far apart geographically, the peoples of the two countries are firmly united in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy.

The Korean people are happy to have such heroic people as the Cuban people as their friend, and they will continue to exert all their efforts for further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

No amount of desperate adventure or foul double game on the part of the U.S. imperialists ever extricates themselves of inevitable ruin. They will perish in the great flames of revolutionary struggle of the peoples.

I am firmly convinced that the heroic Cuban people, who enjoy warm support of the peoples of the countries of the Socialist camp and peace-loving peoples of the whole world, will repulse, the U.S. imperialists' aggression and will win the final victory in their struggle for safeguarding the freedom and independence of their country.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Congratulatory Message to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru

–On Occasion of the 12th Anni. of Proclamation of Republic of India—

PYONGYANG, Jan. 25(KCNA)- On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Republic of India, Premier Kim Il Sung on Jan. 25 sent a congratulatory message to the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Jawaharlal Nehru. The message follows:

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India, I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, extend heartfelt congratulations to Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and to the Indian people.

Firmly convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop in the future, I wish the Indian people greater successes in their struggle for peace and national prosperity and against colonialism.

Editorial

We Again Condemn U.S Imperialism for Intensified Militarization of South Korea

Today, all the sensible people of the world saw once again in the recently published draft budget of the United States (1962-1963) the real nature of the Kennedy Administration, even more bellicose than its predecessor. U.S. imperialism's reckless and adventurous policy found its full expression in this draft budget.

According to the draft budget, military spending exceeds by 2.3 billion dollars that at the beggining of the aggressive war in Korea. Spending almost 79 per cent of the budget on direct and indirect military purposes, the U.S. imperialists intend to develop further new-type weapons and increase conventional weapons for use in "limited wars." Thus, Kennedy has exposed himeself as the enemy of peace, throwing off the mask of "peace."

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists leave no stone unturned to step up war hysteria and intensify international tensions. They are launching overtly and covertly armed intervention and military provocations in many parts of the world, in Cuba, Laos, South Vietnam and in the Congo.

Under these cricumstances, we, Korean people, canhot but focus our attention on the situation in South Korea, which is fraught with the imminent danger of war being unleashed by U.S. imperialism.

In 1961 alone, the U.S. imperialists committed 2,511 violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement. In what a dangerous gamble the U.S. imperialists are engaged in Korea!

The U.S. imperialists do not slacken their pace in pursuing their aggressive policy line in Korea, but are stepping up the militarization of South Korea and intensifying tensions in this part of Asia. The recent situation is characterized by the following moves.

First, the U.S. plans to completely reorganize the U.S. 8th Army stationed in South Korea and arm it with "Nike" and "Hawk" missiles and other new-type weapons, taking into account the fact that South Korea is one of the important links in U.S. global strategy. With this in view, already last year, the United States brought three combat units equipped with new-type weapons into South Korea, and stationed them in areas close to the military demarcation line.

Second, the U.S. is intending to streamline, modernize and expand military bases in South Korea and rebuild them into permanent ones. To this end, the U.S. is bent on expanding major airbases, where their main air forces are stationed, while enlarging other airfields and extending airstrips, and improving railway lines and harbour facilities to ensure the transportation of war supplies.

Third, the U.S. imperialists are trying to strengthen their control over the South Korean puppet army and militarize further the South Korean economy. With this in view, they are bringing pressure to bear on the Pak Chung Hi clique to prolong the term of compulsory military service for South Koreans by 6 months and form newly "civil defence corps." They are trying to strengthen their control over the puppet "Department of Defense," by merging military administration and command (the existing "Joint General Staff Office" is incorporated into the "Department of Defense" under the name of "Joint Satff Bureau") and forming newly within the "Department of Defense" a "Military Advisory Liaison Bureau," which will be controlled directly by the "U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea."

Fourth, they are stepping up their efforts to form a "NEATO" military alliance by rallying together the South Korean military rulers, Japanese militarists and the Chang Kai-shek puppet regime.

We, Korean people, cannot remain indifferent to the fact that the U.S. imperialists, our sworn enemy, who had reduced our fatherland to ruins ten odd years ago, are now again busy preparing for a new conflagration in Korea.

Together with the world's millions, we, Korean people, will always keep a watchful eye on every move of the U.S. imperialists.

We will further strengthen our struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war till their occupationist forces are withdrawn and our country unified.

CLOSED SHELF

Bumper Crop Recorded Last Year; Increased by 27% in Total Grain Output, by 31% in Farmers' Income

Farmers in North Korea produced last year 4,830,000 tons of grain. This figure is roughly double that in the peak year at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule.

As a result of the bumper crop, average grain share per household grew last year by 29 per cent in grain and 33 per cent in cash, respectively compared with 1960.

Such a great result was attained in the country where 80 per cent of the land is covered by mountainous areas and in spite of the drought which lasted 100 days.

What was behind such achievements?

Last year, the agricultural co-op members of North Korea cultivated crops as the Party planned and the entire working people assisted the farmers through a nation-wide movement. An extensive struggle was waged for obtaining new arable land. The farmers cultivated 74,000 hectares of virgin soil and 42,000 hectares of idle land, thus expanding the arable land by 116,000 hectares.

Irrigation System

The dense irrigation network covering the fields overcame last year the 100 day-long drought, the severest in the past 40 years. Last year, the existing irrigation systems were further readjusted and expanded and the irrigation projects made successful headway in Ujidon, Kiyang, Chungdan, Yalu river areas and in other parts of the country.

Thus, our countryside has now over 1,200 reservoirs, 7,800 water-pumping stations and irrigation channels with an extension of 30,000 kilometres linked with large numbers of tunnels and underground ducts.

The acreage of irrigated paddies increased by 24,000 hectares as against the previous year.

Mechanization of Farm Work and Progressive Farm Methods

28 farm machine stations were newly set up in the countryside for accelerating mechanization, the key to the increased production of grain.

14,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit), 1,500 more than in 1960, and large numbers of lorries and trailing farm machines took part in farm work.

In 1961, the total volume of work done by tractors in the countryside increased by 6 per cent, compared with the previous year.

The Party's line on extensively introducing the advanced farming method has been thoroughly carried out.

Cold-frame rice seedlings which yield better than other seedlings were introduced in over half of the total paddy fields.

The agricultural cooperatives paid last year much attention to sowing seeds suited to local and soil conditions. The sowing of cold-frame seed rice alone brought about an increase of one ton per hectare in some places.

Introduction of Chemicals

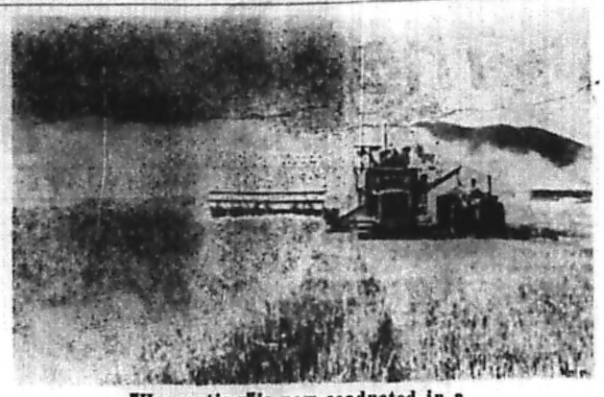
In 1961, compared with 1960, the amount of chemical fertilizers and compost rose 56 and 58 per cent respectively and the utility rate of land by 5 per cent. This decisively raised the per unit harvest of grain. As against 1960, per hectare output increased to 125 per cent in paddy rice and to 169 per cent in maize in 1961.

The Junjin Agricultural Cooperative in Ryongchun County, North Pyongan Province, brought the average per hectare output of grain to 5.8 tons in 800 hectares of paddy fields by supplying 40 tons of compost per hectare on an average. The Dongchang Agricultural Cooperative of Panmun County in the Kaesung area which had been under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites pushed up per hectare output to over five times that at the time of Syngman Rhee.

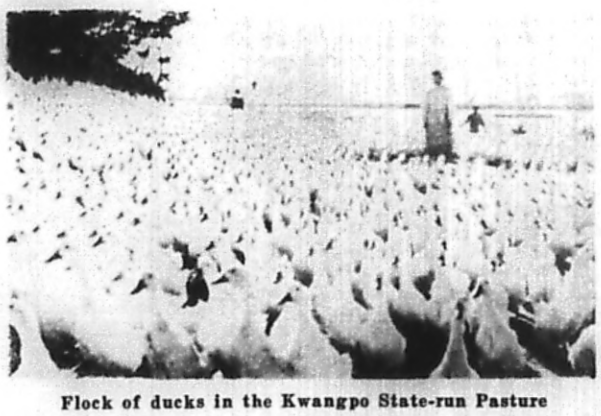
Now, having healed the severe war wounds, North Korea has changed into a self-sufficient country in food only in a few years following the war.

Thanks to the bumper crop last year, farmers as a whole have reached the level of middle-class or rich farmers.

The farmers in North Korea are now making continued innovation and continued advance for scaling the height of 5 million tons of grain output this year, which was indicated by the Party, and for raising annual food grain output to 7 million tons by the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.



Harvesting is now conducted in a mechanized way in North Korea.



Flock of ducks in the Kwangpo State-run Pasture

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—Commodity Supply—

Commercial business has made rapid progress during the past several years, thanks to the policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

In keeping with a rapid growth in industrial output and in the income of the working people, the supply of commodities has been sharply increased. The turnover of retail goods during 1960 rose 3.1 times that in 1956; that of foodstuffs 2.5 times and that of other commodities 3.7 times.

Sales networks have been expanded over all parts of the country, with the result that during the Five-Year Plan period they were increased 1.9 times that in 1956.

A marked change has been made in the composition of commodity circulation. The sales of superior foodstuffs and clothes and of articles of various kinds for cultured living sharply increased during the period. In 1960, the total supply of eggs rose 1.2 times, compared with 1959; processed vegetables 2, milk 1.7, radios 1.2, clocks 2.2, sewing machines 1.7 and bicycles 2.7 times.

Commercial business will develop further during the Seven-Year Plan period, when a great advance is expected in socialist industrialization and people's living conditions.

According to the Seven-Year Plan, the turnover of retail goods during the period is expected to grow 3.2 times that in 1960.

The qualitative composition of commodities will be improved in keeping with an increase in the demand of the people.

Now that the questions of food, clothing and housing have been basically solved, higher quality foodstuffs and clothes and more articles of various kinds for a cultured living will be in greater demand during the same period.

In 1967, the sales of consumer goods will score a sharp increase over those in 1960: (textiles 2.5 times, underwear 2.2, footwear 10.2, clocks 8.2, radios 10.9, sewing machines 6.3, bicycles 11, meat 3.9, edible oil 27.4, tinned goods 19.8 and cookies 2.6 times.)

Commercial business will be improved in both material and technical equipment. During the period, the First Central Department Store with a floor space of 29,000 cubic metres will be completed, in addition to the construction of stores, restaurants and other modern facilities with a total floor space of 350,000 cubic metres.

Food warehouses with a total capacity of 160,000 cubic metres will be newly built so that the people may be supplied at any time with fresh marine products, meat and vegetables.

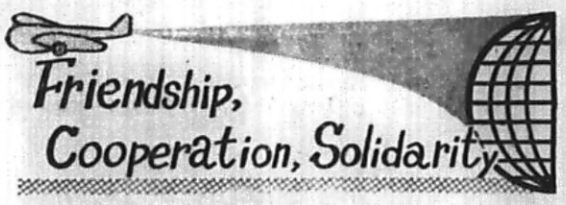
Night shops or travelling shops will also appear and packing and delivery methods further modernized.

Pneumonia-curing Herbs Found

The medical circles of North Korea have recently succeeded in curing pneumonia cases with herb found in the country, according to a KCNA report of Jan. 27 from Pyongyang.

The research has been successfully carried out by Yum Moo Song, head of the pediatrics department, and other doctors of the South Pyungan Provincial Central Hospital.

The herb has a number of advantages over penicillin. This herb for internal use causes no epiphenomenon and ill effects—drawbacks of penicillin. It lowers fever more quickly than penicillin and accelerates the course of convalescence.



Pyongyang Citizens Hold Rally Against U.S. Plot to Invade Cuba Again

*PYONGYANG, Jan. 31—Pyongyang citizens held a rally today against U.S. imperialism's intrigues to resume invasion of Cuba and in support of the struggle of the Cuban people against them.

Addressing the rally, Vice-Premier Chung Il Ryong said the recent meeting of the OAS showed that U.S. imperialism was plotting to resume military invasion of Cuba.

Utilizing the OAS, he added, U.S. imperialism is trying to bolster up its crumbling colonial rule in Latin American countries, declaring that such an intrigue by U.S. imperialism was a barbarous infringement on the interests and independence of the Cuban people as well as a serious challenge to the Latin American peoples and freedom-loving peoples the world over.

Lazaro Bigoa Arand, Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in Pyongyang, addressing the rally, thanked Premier Kim Il Sung for expressing, on Jan. 26, firm solidarity with the Cuban Revolution. He said that the words of Premier Kim Il Sung would encourage boundlessly the Cuban people in their struggle to defend the rights of the Latin American peoples who are fighting for complete national liberation and for the mankind.

He said in conclusion, "Those, who are plotting to enslave the country which has won complete freedom after a long and tortuous struggle, should know that Cuba will never surrender!"

KWP Denounces Kennedy for Suppressing CPUSA

*PYONGYANG, Jan. 28—The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on Jan. 28 sent to the National Commitee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. a cable denouncing the Kennedy administration for suppressing the members of the party.

In the cable, the central committee declared that the violent attack by the American reactionaries on the U.S. Communist Party was a serious challenge to the American proletariat and progressives as well as the world's working class and peace-loving peoples.

In the name of its members and the Korean people, the cable added, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party vigorously condemns the Kennedy Government for its fascistic suppression of the U.S. Communist Party, and expresses its full support to the party and its members in their struggle against it.

DPRK Trade Delegation Leaves for Guinea and Mali

* PYONGYANG, Jan. 31—The trade delegation of the DPRK Government left Pyongyang by air to visit the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Mali, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang. The four-member delegation is headed by Suh Ui Hyun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Guinea and Mali.

Fraudulent Nature of "Transfer of Regime" Disclosed

Pak Chung Hi, Strongman of the South Korean "supreme council," made his appearence in the press corps room of the military "Government" and declared that he would "fulfill without fail" his "promise to the nation," taking up the "question of transfer of the Government to civilians," according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul.

A western press said that "what characterizes the sentiments of the masses of today's South Korea is antagonism and something is likely to happen soon."

The Far Eastern Review avered that "the military are divided into factions and these factions are building their defences and biding their times."

Further, recent reports from South Korea indicate that different sects in the ruling circles are attempting to remove the Pak Chung Hi clique and overthrow the military regime."

By ranting once again about the "transfer of the Government to civilians," Pak Chung Hi attempted to evade the resistance spearheaded against his gang under such situation.

But in the so-called "impromptu news conference," Pak Chung Hi revealed his sinister intention to maintain the fascist regime for long, that is, to remain in office for a long time.

This was crystal clear from his utterances.

Talking about the "transfer of the Government to civilians," he said: "We must see to it by all means that we will have a government that will carry on the plans of the revolutionary Government."

The promise made by Pak Chung Hi in August last year on the transfer of the power to civilians by the summer of 1963 was nothing but a trick masterminded by the U.S. imperialists to mitigate the discontent of the people with the military fascist dictatorship and mislead the world public opinion.

Behind this ridiculous catchword, they intended to prepare in two years a ground for holding the power for long at the point of the bayonet.

It was without reason that the Far Eastern Economic Review disclosed that ulterior intention of the military ruffians to lay in the two years a firm foundation for the election of Pak Chung Hi as "president."

The elimination of Chang Do Yung and his like, once accomprices in the "coup," is an indication of sordidness of their dog-fight.

The treacherous Pak Chung Hi declared at the recent "press conference" that in case his political rivals show up, he would "prevent" them, even if "we have to go through one more revolution."

All these explicitly show how frenzied the traitors are in their efforts to preserve their stinking "power" and how desperately they are trying to hamper the unification of the country and to bind South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their perpetual colony. Such sinister desire of the Pak Chung Hi clique, however, can never be materialized.

S. Korean "Economic Plan" and "Tax System" Criticized Scathingly

The fraudulent nature of the so-called South Korea's "Economic Plan" and recently revised "Tax System" is exposed thoroughly in an article, entitled, "Pak Chung Hi's 'Economic Plan' and Blood-sucking 'Tax System,'" which Rodong Shinmoon carried on Jan. 23, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

Criticizing the five-year national economic development plan, the article says: The main aim of this plan is to maintain the shaky U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, by further militarizing its national economy, in keeping with U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy. The military regime is making all-out efforts to shift on the people the burden of realizing this purpose, while trying frantically to introduce into South Korea foreign capital from Japan and other countries.

In the course of the plan period, the South Korean national economy will be destroyed to the extent where it will have to depend completely upon foreign countries, and the people's living conditions will be deteriorated further as a result of increased plunder by the military regime.

The military rulers have earmarked as "Government investments and loans" for fiscal 1962 a sum double the amount for 1961, the greater part of which is scheduled to be used for developing military potential of the country.

Only an insignificant part of the sum is to be used for people's welfare.

The military regime plans to force the people to bear as much as 72 per cent of the total amount of funds required for the implementation of the plan, on the plea that "domestic resources" should be fully utilized. It hopes to cover the remaining 28 per cent with capital from the U.S., Japan and other countries.

The regime recently has revised completely the South Korean tax system and tax law, collaborating with the "Tax Advisory Groups" which it had invited from the U.S., prior to drafting the budget for the first year of the economic plan, starting in fiscal 1962.

According to the revised tax law, indirect taxes will reach 70 per cent of the total tax revenue, a 6 per cent increase.

The commodity and oil taxes will be increased by 50 per cent or more, and the liquor tax by more than three-folds.

As a result, the working people of the country will have to pay 3,700 million huan more than before.

The regime has abolished the five scales of progressive taxation in favor of three, with the result that large income earners, who get 900,000–1,700,000 huan in six months, will have their tax burden eased as a result of a 50 per cent reduction in the tax rate for income from immovables, class-A enterprises and others, whereas taxes for low income earners will be increased on an average by 2-5 per cent.

The raise in the tax exemption level for income accruing from low-rate interest deposits will result in alleviating the tax burden on landlords and comprador capitalists.

The tax law stipulates that military supplies manufacturers will have their tax burden lightened.

The military authorities are going to collect from the South Korean people taxes totalling 220,400 million huan, which is 38,300 million hwan larger than last year and amounts to two-thirds of the total national income.

The military fascists are concentrating their efforts on securing the collection of this fabulous sum of money, exhorting the people, with the threat of strong measures, to participate positively in the self-assessment campaign.

S. Korea's Currency Exceeds 300,000 Million Huan

The volume of currency in South Korea in creased by 15,000 million huan in a month, totalling 312,100 million huan as of the end of December last, according to a report dated Jan. 20 of the South Korean News Agency Kyungje Tongshin from Seoul.

This inflation rate is some 3.5 times compared with the corresponding period of the year before.

Chungju Fertilizer Plant

"U.S Technical Aid" Signed

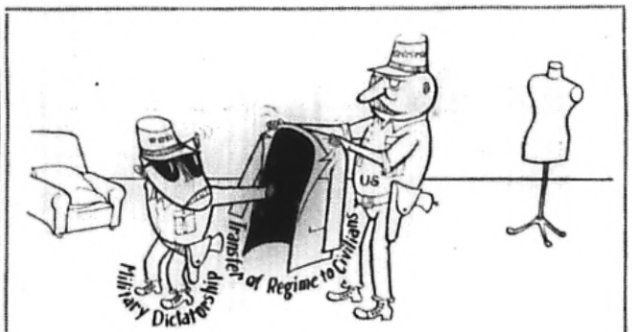
The "Commerce and Industry Department" of South Korea announced on Jan 25 that it would sign with "Alride Chemical Co." of the U.S. an agreement on the employment of American technical advisers, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul. The department said that the agreement was aimed at "operating more effectively the Chungju Fertilizer Factory."

The two-year agreement covers the extension of technical assisstance by the U.S. company to the fertilizer factory.

The factory, publicized as capable of turning out annually 85,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, is barely continuing production, even today, seven years after its construction.

According to the contract on the construction of the factory, signed in May of 1955 between the ousted Rhee regime and Mcloy Hydrocarbon Company, the fertilizer factory was to be completed in thirty months. But, the American company had no intention of completing the construction work according to the original contract. The Rhee regime was forced by the U.S. authorities to revise the contract five times. As a result, the total construction expenses were increased to $ 39,309,166. Originally, the plant was to be completed at a cost of $ 23,008,000.

The contract also stipulated that a U.S. company should take upon itself the task of framing Korean technicians to operate the factory. But the contract was not carried out in this respect, either.



Hurry up!-You idle boy... It's time to change your coat
— Che Jun —

"Peasants' Union"—New Method of Exploitation

The South Korean military fascists, after dissolving all political parties and social organizations, spawned up their favorite organizations. Among them is a "peasants' union."

They publicize that this "peasants' union" is a purely social organization, not politically-inclined, aimed at improving farmers' living.

In the following, we will show whether their words are true or not.

In short, the union is managed in a bureaucratic and reactionary way. Its bureuacratic and reactionary character is reflected in its organizational set-up.

The head of the "peasants' union" is appointed by the "head of the Cabinet" on the recommendation of the "Agricultural Minister," while the heads of its local branches are recommended by the heads of local administrative offices, and approved by superior officers.

Higher organizations have the right to supervise lower ones, while the union itself is placed under the control and supervision of the "Agricultural Minister." Also he is free to dissolve the union and discharge its leaders

The "Union Law" stipulates that its main work falls into two categories: "Joint purchase" and "joint sale." But, this is nothing but a deceptive method of exploitation. The "peasants' union" buys by-products from peasants at prices far lower than ordinary market prices or their prodution costs, while it sells to peasants industrial goods at exorbitant prices.

For example, it buys grains from peasants at a price lower by 5,000 huan per 'suk' than the production cost, while it sells foreign fertilizer at a price 17-35 per cent higher than the world level. And a "commission" is added to the price.

The "peasants' union" also is to play a positive role in collecting for the junta "crops for the purchase of land" (payment in kind for the land purchased by cultivators from landlords) and "land tax."

"Agricultural Plan" to Plunder Peasants

The South Korean "Department of Agriculture and Forestry" on Jan. 16 issued its "business plan" for 1962, according to a recent report from South Korea.

According to the plan, its investments in agriculture and fishery accounts for 27 per cent of the government's total investments for 1962. This means that the amount is less than half the sum for such investments originally demanded by the "Department of Agriculture and Forestry."

Further, it is hardly possible for the military junta to allocate such a large fund for agricultural investments, as the deficit in this year's budget already amounts to 40,000 million huan.

The predatory character of the plan can be also well explained by the following facts: According to the plan, the department will monopolize the purchase of American fertilizer and sell it to farmers at a price double the purchase price. Further, in is going to buy over 5 million 'suk' of grains at a price lower by 5,000 huan per 'suk' than the production cost. It is also planning to sell 100,000 'suk' of grains to foreign countries and to buy U.S. surplus farm produce. Further, the department plans to sell to the U.S. forces agricultural products at an extremely low price as "military supplies."

Junta's Agricultural Policy Attacked

A professor of the Central University in Seoul recently said that the average income of South Korean peasants is the lowest in the world, according to a Pusan Radio broadcast. Pointing out that this shameful situation resulted from the reactionary agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime, he added that its "Land Reform" did not attain its original aim.

He concluded that farm land should be owned by those who cultivate it.

People's Army —Defender of Revolutionary Gains

Fighters of the 00 unit of the Army helping in socialist construction.

The Korean people are celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The People's Army is boundlessly faithful to the Korean Workers' Party. It is a revolutionary army which has been developed unceasingly since its foundation, by the Korean Workers' Party under the immediate leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. The army regards it as its supreme duty to safeguard the revolutionary gains won by the people under the guidance of the party, constantly keeping a strict vigilance over the enemy of the revolution, so that the people may engage in building socialism without anxiety.

The founding of the People's Army in February 8 of 1948 was a historic event in the political life of the Korean people. The Korean people for the first time in their long history came into possession of a reliable, regular armed forces of their own to defend the national independence and liberty against imperialist aggressors.

The Korean People's Army is a combat-tested and combat-ready army with a long history of revolutionary tradition gained in the course of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle in the 1930's.

The anti-Japanese partisan forces, organaized in the 30's by Marshal Kim Il Sung with the Korean Communists as its nucleus, was the first revolutionary armed forces in the history of our country.

Throughout 15 years' hard suruggles against Japanese imperialism for national liberation, these partisan fighters demonstrated fully the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people.

Convinced firmly in the ultimate victory of the cause of socialism and communism, they defended to the last national honour by their indomitable revolutionary spirit, raising high the red banner of Korean revolution.

The Korean People's Army is the direct successor to this brilliant patriotic, revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the thirties.

The Korean People's Army is today a reliable, regular armed forces with a long tradition of the patriotic anti-Japanese partisan struggle in 30's.

The invincibility of the Army was displayed fully during the three-year war against the U.S. imperialists for national liberation.

"From the outset of the war, our officers and men of the People's Army displayed most satisfactorily their patriotism and heroism. In order to maintain our positions, some of them silenced enemy machine guns with their bodies, and, others, heavily wounded on their hands and feet, threw themselves at enemy soldiers with hand-grenades in their mouths. They sacrificed even the last drop of their blood to the defence of our country." (Kim Il Sung)

The Korean People's Army, together with the Chinese People's Volunteers, performed their duties, by defeating thoroughly the U.S. imperialist aggressors with a 100 year's history of aggression, in spite of the latter's superiority in military equipment and technology.

By leading the war to their victory, the Korean people defended their national independence and contributed greatly, as the defenders of the outpost of socialism in the Far East, toward safeguarding the peace of the Far East and of the world.

Fighters of the Army defending the socialist gains and the eastern outpost.

The People's Army is well trained, politically, ideologically, militarily and technically, thanks to the correct guidance of the party and Premier Kim Il Sung. In peace time, the armymen participate in socialist construction as workers or technicians.

The Army is always keeping a watchful eye on the U.S. imperialist forces which are ready to invade again our fatherland.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"When we become strong, the enemy cannot attack us and the fatherland will be peacefully unified. Even if the enemy launches attack on us, we will be able to wipe it out."

U.S. imperialism, in order to bolster up its shaky colonial rule, is strengthening its political, economic and military control over South Korea, plundering and suppressing the South Korean people.

To force the U.S. forces out of South Korea, accomplish peaceful unification of the fatherland and to restore the South Korean economy on the basis of the powerful economic strength of North Korea—this is the prerequisite for saving the South Korean people from their present sufferings and miseries.

The South Korean people, well aware of the causes of their hardships, are stepping up their anti-American struggle for national salvation and peaceful unification of their fatherland.

However, the U.S. imperialists are continuing their intrigues to perpetuate the division of Korea. To this end, they go as far as to pave the way for economic inroads into South Korea by the revived Japanese monopoly capitalists.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their military forces in South Korea, bringing in new-type weapons and conducting provocative military manoeuvers. They are also plotting to utlize the revived Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" against North Korea and other socialist nations. Further, they are intensifying war provocations in the Far East and many other parts of the world.

The People's Army, firmly united around the Party Central Committee headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, will never fail to shatter U.S. imperialism's aggressive machinations and to defend its socialist fatherland.

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

In A Dense Forest of the Donhwa District (5)

by Kim Myung Hwa

(Continued)

Couldn't I, together with Bilokade, fly high in the blue sky as freely as the hawk? No doubt, the hawk could look down on my dear and longed-for regiment, as it likes.

When I thought of this, I felt a lump in my throat. At the same time I was seized with the strong feeling of impatience. I whispered to the hawk:

"You hawk! How I envy you! Tell my regiment my message that we are still alive and that we will never die till the regiment comes back to us. You hawk! Tell this to my regiment..."

Gradually I began to gather my weak senses. I tried to move my body. After a little while, I felt a severe pain in my left leg, as I was trying to raise the upper half of my body. I could barely manage to raise my body with great difficulty. Then I found my military trousers dyed red with blood. Blood was also trickling down from the wound in my head. I got scared. How could we tide over the present difficulty when I was wounded like this? This thought tore my heart.

I did not feel like believing in this unhappy fact. I tried time and again with all my strength to rise to my feet. But in vain. I sank down again on the ground scattered with stones. I lost my consciousness again. I felt myself being dragged into a deep abyss... Fleecy clouds were rising one after another. Under the clouds a large expanse of dense forest spread out.

I saw a thatched hut ...in the forest. A band of the punitive forces was approaching the hut, like wolves about to pounce on their prey.

The instant I saw the band ready to make an onslaught on Bilokade, I uttered a cry and was brought to my senses. The next moment, I found myself staggering toward the hut thinking of nothing but reaching there as soon as possible.

It was not long before I realized that I had been asleep and startled at my own cry. Then, I felt relieved and sat down on a rock which happened to be there.

Spring birds were twittering high above my head as if vying to be the best singer.

I was listening to their sweet melodies which came down like dew-drops from the branches of an oak tree, which stood aslant near the rock on which I was resting. The tree looked as if it were bowing to me, stretching its branches yearningly toward the ground, with its roots deep in the ground through the crevices in the rock.

On one of the branches I saw a bird's nest. I saw baby birds struggling with one another in the nest to be the first to get food from their parent's beak, each quickly popping out their lovely beaks, whenever the parent bird came in sight. The parent bird was busy working for the baby birds.

It was at that time that, all of a sudden, Bilokade occurred to my mind. I imagined how eagerly hunger-stricken Bilokade was waiting for me to come back. As I felt sorry enough for keeping him waiting so long, I stood up and made my way toward the hut.

It was already dark when I was on my way to the hut, with pine-corns in my knapsack. At a short distance from the hut, I turned my steps toward the fountain which I had found before, to wash my bloodstained face, lest Bilokade should be surprised. I bound my head with my towel.

Before entering the hut, I stood still for a while in front of it, to know how things were going there. Creeping on my stomach, I reached the door only to find the whole hut standing in silence. Seized with fear, I leaned against the door to open it. I found Bilokade lying asleep as before. There was something about his face that touched me deeply.

I learned afterward that Bilokade had tried in vain to kill himself by biting his tongue. He was too weak even to do so.

He did so thinking I must not continue to suffer so much any longer because of himself.

As usual I prepared supper for him and kindled a torch. Sitting in the dimly-lit room, I began raising Bilokade out of sleep.

Bilokade looked really startled when he opened his eyes. As soon as he took notice of my presence, he tried to raise his head, calling, "Mother Myung Hwa!"

Pushing toward him a bowl of water with a little corn-flour, I urged him in a low voice to take it: "Here is supper! You must be awfully hungry."

After holding the bowl in his hands for a considerably long while, Bilokade said intermittenly to me: "How can I ... only I ..drink this! I want you .. ...you, too, take half of this, Mother....."

(To be Continued)

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